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VOL. II.

WASHINGTON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1861

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN.

Gen. Lane at Springfield, Mo. Another Speech on the Megro Question. He Drines His Position, and that of the Kansas Brigade, on the War and Sinvery.

About nine o'clock Thursday evening, No vember 8, the Twenty fourth Indians regiment under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Garvin, appeared at the headquarters of Gen. Lane, and the regimental pand discoursed the best martial sad other music. Most of the Kansas brigade gathered around the Indiana regiment, and joined with them in calls for Lane General Lane! Jim Lane, the Liberator! On these names and titles the changes were rung for a tew minutes, when the General appeared in plain citizen's dress, in front of his quarters. Again the welkin resounded with cheers and huzzas, as the sound of some two breeze. The General responded as follows:

GENTLEMEN AND FELLOW-SOLDIERS: The reception of this compliment was as far from my expectations as from my deserts. I am aware these demonstrations are not intended so much for me as for the Kansas brigade; yet I should for me as for the Kansas brigade; yet I should be the first to appreciate and acknowledge any honors which may come from the noble State of Indiana. Can Iforget Indiana's Never! [Cheers.] "If I forget thee, let my right hand forget her cunning." It was the place of my birth, and is the place of my mother's grave. Indiana has given me legislative, executive, military, and congressional honors. She has nursed me as a fond mother brings up her child, and let my heart grow cold, and my tongue cleave to the roof of my month, when I cease to be grateful, to fail to speak well of my benefactors. [Loud cheers.] But the home of my adoption, and toils and strife, is Kansas. She was a prairie waste when first I set foot on her soil, but, through desperate odds, she has fought her way up into the sisterhood of States, and already up into the sisterhood of States, and already her little army has become famous throughout the nation for its bravery and patriotism. For Kansas have I wrestled as wrestles the mother Kansas have I wrestled as wrestles the mother when she brings forth her first born into the world. [Thundering cheers.] Indians, as a part of the past, is enshrined in my heart Kansas, as my home, and as the living present, absorbs my thoughts and sways my destimy. Once I obeyed the voice of Indians, and hon ored her; now, I go at the bidding of Kansas, and love her. [Loud cheering.] But, gentlemen, I am proud and happy to see the two sisters of our glorious Union striking hands with each other on the solf of rebellious Missouri determined that our united blows shall crush out this most ceuseless and wicked rebellion, and preserve the national heritage left us by our fathers.

Gentlemen: I shall not conceal the fact, that Gentlemen: I shall not conceal the fact, that in one respect I differ from some of my compeers in command as to the mode of warfare which is best calculated to bring this wretched contest to a speedy, durable, and honorable close. The point of difference refers, of course, to slavery—the cause of all differences—the Pandora's box from which has is used all our national troubles. My creed is, let slavery take care of itself. If it can survive the shock of war, let it live, but if between an upper and nether milistone it be ground to powder, and care of tisef. If it can survive the shock of war, let it live, but if between an upper and the winds drive it away, it is not for me to gather up the dust again. I do not propose to make war upon slavery, but upon rebells, and in the meantime to let slaves and slavery take care of themselves. An oligarchy more casel and proscriptive than ever scourged and cursed a nation, sucient or modera, has brought on this war for slavery, and if we are required to protect defend, or in any way help slavery, then we are required to co operate with the enemy, to help him, to defend him, and to work for the game end. Can we place ourselves thus in alliance with our deadly and barbarous foes and at the same time conquer them, subdue e conquer them, subdue them, crush them? When lesser contradictions are reconcited, we will think of harmonizing

War, at best, is a terrible calamity to a nation. In all the country through which we have passed, the malls are stopped, schools are suspended, churches are furned into hospitals for the sick and wounded, and general demorfor the stor and wounded, and general demor-alization prevails. Protract the war one year and desolation, moral and material alone would mark the track of armies. Justice, humanity, and mercy require that the conflictshould term-inate at soon as parable, and with the inate as soon as possible, and with the least practicable shedding of blood. Astonding as it may appear to you, gentle men from Indiana, yet it is a fact we have re-

peatedly demonstrated, that a heavier blow is dealt out to the realm of Secessia in the abduc tion or freedom of a slave than the killing of a soldier in arms. Yes, and I may put the truth in a stronger light still. Abduct from the same family a slave, and kill in arms a son, and the loss of the slave will be regarded as and the loss of the slave will be regarded as the greater misfortune—the calemity for which there is no healing balm. I could bring up more than a thousand witnesses whose obser-vation and experience qualify them to speak of the truthful candor of my remarks. If, then, by allowing the slave to fall into the wake of the army and find the pricetess boon of free-dom, we avoid bloodshed, save properly from destruction, and strike death dealing blows upon the head and front of this rebellion, does not every consideration that is good and just upon the head and front of this rebellion, does not every consideration that is good and just require that this policy be adopted? This war is for slavery—let us make it the mighty engine for slavery's destruction, and the rebels will soon cry enough. They will see that, like Sat-urn in the fable, they are eating up their own children, and will consent to cut short the re-past. Every guarantee that is given to slavery by the Government strengthens the rebels in their course.

their course.

The Kausas brigade has met the enemy in battle, and routed him in every conflict. We have destroyed Osceola, a sort of half town and haif mit tary post; but all these things combined have not brought the rebels to their knees as has the escaping of a few hundred slaves, by following the back track of the army. [Cheers.] Gentlemen, my logic teaches that we cannot defend and make war upon the same fine; and, if it is the same foe at the same time; and, if it is the purpose of the Government to crush the rebels and prevent their slaves from stampeding, two armies should be sent in the field. An advance force might be called the treason crushing army, and should be armed with of fensive weapons. The other should be called the slavery restoring army, and should move about ten inlies in the rear. It should be clad in a defensive armor of triple steel, for such is

hearts of men by slave breeding, slave trading,

and sixve bolding, that the masters would creep into every place of ambuth, and fire upon those who were gathering up and returning their fugilive human property. It would be illegitimate for the slavery-restoring army to riturn the fire, as they might harm some of the pets and darlings for whom they are so generously setting.

r turn the fire, as they might harm some of the pets and darlings for whom they are so generously acting.

Therefore, give them the defensive arms, but no offensive weapons. Such an arrangement, novel as it might seem, must be had if slavery is to be preserved in the rear of an army, which moves with a force sufficient to grush this huge rebellion. In my opinion, the second army should be as numerous as the first. Preserving slavery will cost the Government ten times as much as crushing the rebellion. [Yolces—"That's so."]

The policy inaugurated by the Kansas brigade, which I have the honor to command, was not salopted in a moment, but is the result of much experience. In a speech recently made in the city of Leavenworth, my feelings of indignation became wrought up to such a pitch, that I was betrayed into the use of language, which was justly condemned by the religious sentiment of the country, and which in cooler moments meets my carnest disapproval. But whether excited or calm, whether my language be rough or smooth, principle and duty require that our policy be rigidly adhered to until condemned by the Government; and if it should be condemned, if the Government demand of the brigade obelsance to the beheats of slavery, I shall consider the question of with drawing from the field.

Since the rebels have failed to nationalize slavery, their battle cry is "Down with the Union." Let slavery lift up its creat in the air.

drawing from the field.

Since the rebels have failed to nationalize slavery, their battle cry is "Down with the Union." Let slavery lift up its creat in the air, and here I solemnly vow, that if Jim Lane is compelled to add a note to such an infernal chorus, he breaks his sword and qui's the field. [Thundering applause.] Let us be bold—inscribe "freedom to all" upon our banners, and appear just what we are—the opponents of slavery. It is certain as if written in the book of faice, that this point must be reached before the war is over. Take this stand, and enthusiasm will be inspired in the ranks. In steadiness of purpose and conrage each soldier will be a Spartan hero. The spirit of the Crusader will be united with the iron will of the Roman, and an army of such soldiers is invincible. [Cheers.] These things to you, Indianians, may appear strange, but when your military education has received that peculiar cast which experience is sure to give it, and which now pertains to the Kausas soldier, then will we march shoulder to shoulder, and victoriously, too, against the enslavirs and brutalizers of men, and against the traitors to the best Government on earth.

Soldiers, we have a commander, on whose courage, skill, and kindness of heart we may

men, and against the traitors to the best Government on earth.

Soldiers, we have a commander, on whose courage, skill, and kindness of heart we may always confide. General Hunter has a Kansas education; he has suffered with us because of slavery, and he will, I know, endorse the policy I have advocated to-night.

It should be the business of Congress, at its coming session, to adopt a law directing the President of the United States, by proclamation, to order the rebel States, wighin thirty or sixty days, to lay down their arms and return to their allegiance, or, id default thereof, de plare every slave free throughout their domains. So far as I am concerned, I hope the Almighty will so direct the hearts of the rebels that, like Pharaob, they will persist in their crime, and then we will invade them, and strike the shackles from every limb.

Provision, too, should be made for settling the African in Hayti, Central or South America, and let the race form a nation by itself. Libster has a grand a directory mayors.

among us. Transportation to the process nature may be made a practicable reality. The good of both races require their separation. Ages of oppression, ignorance, and wrong, have mule the African a being inferior in intellect

and social attainments to the Cattostan, and, while togother, we shall always have low, cringing servility on the one hand, and lordly domination on the other. It is better for both parties that each enjoy the bonors and responsibilities of a nationality of his own. In such

an event, our common humanity would makes wast stride towards perfection.

As such a proclamation might have the ef-fect to liberate the slaves of many loyal citizens, I would cheerfully give my consent to have them paid out of the National Treasury for any loss they might sustain. Let us dare to do right, trusting to the principle, that right makes might; and the great republic, once the wonder of the world, will emerge from these troubles purer, wealthier, and stronger than

flesse are among the reasons why freedom to all should be the watchword of the Kansas Brigade, and would to God I could publish it throughout the army, and to the whole nation. Let the wind waft it over the prairies of the West. Let the thunder of our cannon speak it in the ears of traitor tyrants. Let the mountains of Penusylvania, Virginia, and New Eugland and the total their propiet. Let the sound land echo it to all their people; let the sound swell from earth to beaven, and the great God of angels and men, as its patron and friend,

will give it success.

Again I thank you, friends of Indiana and of
the Kansas Brigads, for the compliments of this
occasion. I bid you all a hearty good night. Cheer after cheer then rent the air. The

Kapes boys then left for their tents, evidently a little proud of their commander, and the Indianians were not in the least inclined to re linquish their birthright interest in the earnest and eloquent advocate of liberty, Jim Lane.

ANOTHER SOUTHERN EXPEDITION.— Captain David D. Porter, United States Navy, is in New York getting together the materials for another expedition to the Southern coast. The dertination of Captain Porter is not known. There are now about eighty Government versols, of various sizes and classes, in New York, ready, or nearly ready, for sailing. Others are preparing for service. preparing for service.

A correspondent of the Opinione Nationale writes from Turin to say that, in crossing the field of hattle of Magenta, on All Saints Day, he found the crosses placed above the graves of the French soldiers illuminated, in accordance with an Italian custom to place lights, at that the trie on the graves of persons loved or the meanness of spirit which is bred in the that fele, on the graves of persons loved or

Winter Schedule. SPECIAL NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

On and after MONDAY, November 18, 1261, the Passenger Trains between Washington and Haltimore will run as follows:

TRAINS MOVING NORTH.

Moraing Express leave Washington 6:10 a. m. Arrive at Baltimore 7:50 m.; Philadelphia 12:50 p. m.; M vork 5 p. m.; Harrisbarge 4:15 p. m.; M vork 6 p. m.; Harrisbarge 4:15 p. m.; Moraing Accommodation leave Washington at 7:40 a. m. Arrive at Baltimore, New vork Mail Train leave Washington at 11 a. m. Arrive at Baltimore 12:40 p. m.; Philadelphia 6:37 p. m.; New York 10 p. m.; Thiladelphia 10:50 p. m.; New York 10:00 p. m.; Arrive at Baltimore 4:55 p. m.; Harrisburg 9:30 p. m.; Arrive at Baltimore 4:55 p. m.; Harrisburg 9:30 p. m.; Philadelphia 10:53 p. m.; New York 4:2 m.; Harrisbarg 1:2 m.; Thiladelphia 10:53 p. m.; New York 4:2 m.; Harrisbarg 1:2 m.; Baltimore 5:50 p. m.; Philadelphia 10:50 n. m.; Baltimore 5:50 p. m.; Philadelphia 10:50 p. m.; Baltimore 5:50 p. m.; Philadelphia 10:50 p. m.; Leave New York at 6 p. m.; Philadelphia 10:50 p. leave New York at 6 p. m.; Philadelphia 10:5

Leave New York at 6 p. m.; Philadelphia 10.50 p. n.; Baltimore 6 30 a. m. Arrive at Washington 6

l. m. Leave New York at 11 p. m; Philadelphia 3.30 s. m; Haitimore 7.46 a. m. Arrive at Washington 9.96 s. m. Accommodation Trains leave Baltimore at 9 a. m. and 8 p. m. for Washington; arrive there at 11 a. m. and 5 p. m. for Washington; arrive there at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.
Plaseenger Trains leaving Washington at 7.40 a. m.
Plaseenger Arabas leaving Washington at 7.40 a. m.
p. a., make direct connections for Aunapolis at the

unction.

Fratas leave Anappolis for Baltimore and Wash'
neton at 6.90 a. rs. and 2.45 p. m.
Pas enger Trains leaving Washington at 6.10 a. m
1 a. m and 5 p. m, and Baltimore at 4.20 and 7.35
. m. and 3.50 p. m, will stop only at Anappolis Junctor and Washington (Rains) Junction.

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1115 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, (Western Express.) 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, (C. and A.

Express.) At 4); P. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, (Evening Express.) 11 4); P. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, (Second Class Tisket.) At 8 P. M., via Camden and Jersey City, (Evening

At 8 P. M., via Camden and Jersey City, (Evening Mall.)
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M. For Freehold at 6 A. M. and 2 P. M. Nor Briatol, Trenton, &c., at 7.10 A. M., 456 and 5 P. M. from Kennington; and 25 P. M. trom Valuat street wharf. For Palmyra, Riverton, Delano, Beverly, Burugton, Floreuneco, Bordentown, &c., at 125, 1, 3, 55 and 7 P. M. from P. M. for the first of th

647, and 5 P. M.
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Louisiana as i.ed. 604 and 705 star.

North Side.

Having completed his arrangements, is now ready to attend, even more vigorously than ever to HOUSE, SIGN, and ORNAMEN / AL PAINTING, and it is various branches. Having secured the services of a corps of excellent workmen, I am prepared to de Flags and Banners in the best style and on the most reasseable learns.

Nov 11—colon

FOWLE'S PILE AND HUNOR CURE.

A SURE CUITE for Sleeding, Blind, and It his grilles, Scrottila, Sait Rheum, and this asset of the skin. One bottle warranted to ourse in all cases; it and, dealers are presidently reputed to refund the money. Only five bottles in a thousand returned and these were cases of Fistuia. Hundreds of letters and certificates are new in the proprietor's possession, which can be seen upon application. Send for circular. Prepared by HENRY D. FOWLE, Chemist 71 Prince street Boston, and for sale by JOHN WILE, corner Third street and Princylvania avenue, Washington House, sole agont for Washington City and vicinity. Certificates with each bottle, "Prince the Bolder."

GOVERNMENT ADV'TS.

DESCRION OFFICE, JUNE 6. 1801.

TO ALL WHOS IT MAY CONCERN.
Application having been made under the act of and Putic, 1860. for the release of the land Warrant's decoiled herein, which are alleged to have been lost or destroyed, notice is hereby given that, at the date following the description of each warrant; a new certificate of like tenor will be issued, if no valid collection should then appear.

No 57,803, for 160 Acres, issued sinder the act of March, 1885, in the name of Hannah, widow of of James Wilson, and granted on the 20th day of February, 1867—December 20, 1861.

No. 8,605, for 160 acres, issued under the act of March, 1884, in the same of Alexander McQualis, and granted on the 19th day of October, 1864—Nowmber 20, 1881.

No. 9,769, for 120 acres, issued under the act of March, 1886, in the name of Daniel West, and granted on the 18th day of October, 1866.

Not 64,286, for 180 acres, issued under the act of March, 1886, in the name of Marth, Moder of Anjew Mellon, and granted on the 18th day of April, 1866.

No. 8,503, for 160 acres, issued under the act of March, 1886, in the name of Marth, 1886.

No. 8,504, for 160 acres, issued under the act of March, 1886, in the name of Marth, 1886.

No. 8,104, for 100 acres, issued under the act of Warch, 1885, in the name of William H. Tarrance, and granted on the 18th day of July, 1888—December 31, 1861.

No. 14,945, for 180 acres, issued under the act of Warch, 1885, in the name of Levil Treadwell, and ranted Reptember 187, 1861.

No. 13,934, for 180 acres, issued under the act of Warch, 1885, in the name of Levil Treadwell, and ranted Reptember 187, 1861.

No. 13,934, for 180 acres, issued under the act of Warch, 1885, in the name of Levil Treadwell, and ranted on the 18th day of July, 1888—December 28, 1861.

No. 19,934 for 180 acres, issued under the act of March, 1885, in the name of Thomas Johnson, and granted on the 18th day of Mary, 1874—Jam.

No. 20,235, to 180 acres, issued under the act of March, 1885, in the name of Fine and under the act of Mar

was granted on the 1st day of May, 1802—Jacobary 11, 1802
No. 98,566, for 90 sores, issued under the act of March, 1856, is the name of Simeou Teamster, and was granted March 1866, in 1804, 1806.
No. 88,908 for 180 seres, issued under the act of March, 1865, in the name of Nancy Johnson, widow of Joh-Richards, and was granted August 24th, 1864—1814 January, 1884.
No. 49,077, for 80 acres, issueed under the act of March, 1866, in the name of Sarsh, widow of Evert Vanvickie, and was granted November 28, 1860—

March, 1856, in the name of Sarah, widow of Evert Vanvickie, and was granted November 28, 1860— January 25, 1862.
No. 47,180, for 100 sores, t-sued under the set of t-rch, 1856, in the name of Cyrus S. Ward, micor child of Cyrus S. Ward, deceased, and was granted of tober 10, 1886—January 25, 1869.
No. 85 601, for 196 sores, issued under the act Jarch 2, 1866, in the name of Jeanna M., widow of John Van Buskirok, and was granted August 27, 1856. 1556. No 48,722, for 80 acres, issued under the act of vareh, 1855, in the name of Jacob Fockler, and was a named August \$0,1858—February 9, 1867.

JOSEPH M. BAKETT,

Commandoner.

GUNBOATS FOR THE WESTERN

QUARTERMANTIN GREENEAL'S OFFICE,

Weshington, June 17, 1861.

Proposals are invited for constructing Gunboats
pon the Western rivers.

upon the Western rivers.

Specifications will be immediately prepared, and may be examined at the Quartermarter's Office at Circlinanti, Pittsburgh, and at this office.

Proposals from boat builders and engine-builders alone will be considered.

Plans submitted by bidders will be them into consideration.

June 19 Quartermaster General United States.

HOUSE, SIGN, AND ORNAMENTAL FPAINTING: GILDING in all its branches Old GLAZING rompily attended to. Painting and Ornamenting totings Furniture, in the best style. I also call at ention to the Fainting of Roofs and firink Walls. All the above I will do as cheap as the cheapest therefore suilcit the patronney of my Biendeka inlow-citizens of the District. Functuality strictly between the best maximum. You will please mind your stops, and stop at M. T. PAIR SE'S Fainting Establishment, No. 83 Louisana swense (north side), between Sixth and Seventh streets F S.—Signs put up free of charge, as mand.

nov 26 DIES! PIES!! PIES!!!

per hundred | \$8 per hundred | \$8 per hundred | SUTLERS. ATTENTION! respectfully invited to the large assortment of
Pies, Cake, Brend, Rolle, Butscutt, &c.,
kept constantly on hand and baked every day by
the undersigned.
Sutters can rely on getting a good Pie at the low
price of \$5 per hundred, and have them at all times
treah from the oven.
PEACH PIB! APPLE PIE! DRIED APPLE
PIE: CHANBERRY PIE: PLUM PIE!
CURRANT FIE! PUMPKIN PIE!
The substitute would respectfully call the

CURRANT FIE: PUMPKIN FIE:
The subscriber would respectfully call the attention of the public to his assortiasent, and while thanking them for the putronnge already best-wed, solicit
their orders, which will be promp by filed.

No. 561 New York avenue,
between Tenth and Kleventh atrenta

Stalls 205 and 267 Centre Market, and 101 Northern
Liberties Market

S. R. LEWIE, M. D., Dental Surgeon, Believen Twel/th and Thirteenth Streets.

WASHINGTON CITY,

WASHINGTON CITY.

Respectfully tenders his professional services to the public. Maving had an extendive practice in United ciphis, he feels himself fully competent to discrete as duty in every once which may be presented to this care.

Dr. L. has secured the right to use the new improvement, patented by Drs. A. M. k. J. L. Asay, of Philidelphia, for tastening artifolial teath to gold, alternor plating plates, which prec udes the possibility of saliva or foreign mater als searcing between them, at the same time readering the operation more firm, natural, and of more utility to the patient, dispensing with the ordinary modes of fundants; by riveting or soldering, which so often causes the springing of plates, and consequently an imperfect adaptation to the mouth.

of plates, and consequently an imperfect adaptation to the mouth.

He would respectfully invite the public to his office to examine this imprevement. To do so is to be convinced of its superiority-over all methods heretofree used.

The dental profession is also invited to call and examine its merits and utility.

Also, denists can be furbished with teeth of all kinds, at a less price than they can be bought elsewhere.

SEALED PROPOSALS UNTIL THE 30th Sinstant, are invited for unashing the U. S. Sub-D instant, are invited for 'urnishing the U. S. Sub-sistence Department with Flour.

About 12,000 harrels will be required of a high grade of extra Flour, to be delivered in Washing-ton at the railroad depot, or at warehouses in Wash-ington or Georgetows, sometime between the 1st December and the 20th December, 1851. Each barrel of the Flour to be inspected just before it is

received.
The Flour must be equal in quality to the brand mown as Lyon's Union Flour.
India to be directed to Major A. BECKWITH, C. S., U. S. A., endorsed "Fropossis." I BRARY OF CONGRESS,
Spiember 9, 1861.
Notice is hereby given that the Library of Gress will not be open until the 1st of Cotober n JOHN G. STEPHENSON.
Library.